THE HERALD'S ROMAN NEWS.

Our Cable Report of the Preconization of the New Cardinals Two Days Ahead of the European Press.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, March 18, 1875.

Reuter's agent telegraphs from Rome, under date of Tuesday, the 16th inst., that the Pope's allocution for the preconization of the new cardinals would be given to the public on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

MERALD ENTERPRISE REWARDED.

[This news, it will be remembered, was published by us on Tuesday, the 16th, inst., in a letter from our correspondent in Rome, dated Monday, 15th lnst., so that it was in his hands forty-eight hours was given in the columns of the HERALD the same period in advance of its appearance in the London papers.1

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS WITH-DRAWN FROM CATHOLIC BISHOPS-BISMARCK'S PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST THE PRELATES.

BERLIN, March 18, 1875. In the Landtag to-day the main clauses of the bill withdrawing the State grants from Roman Catholic bishops were passed by overwhelming

An ultramontane member, amid loud protests, read the Papal Encyclical. RISMARCE'S INDICTMENT OF THE PRELACY.

Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the "imperative duty of the State not to pay lomenters of insurrection."

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY TO TAKE A RECESS-VERSAILLES THE SEAT OF THE SENATE-A LOOK FOR THE

Paris, March 18, 1875. In the Assembly, to-day, a motion to adjourn on March 20 to May 5 was adopted and provision was made for the appointment of a permanent committee of twenty-five deputies to sit during the

PARIS SHORN OF A POWERFUL INTEREST. A motion that the Senate hold its sessions in Versatlles was debated.

M. Brisson, radical member for the Department of the Seine, made a strong appeal for the restora-tion of Paris to its position as the capital of France; but the motion was adopted by a vote of B71 yeas, to 312 navs.

PARTY TACTICS IN THE LEGISLATIVE BODY. The proposition to suspend the supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly was introduced and referred to a committee. The Ministers declined to express their views on

PARIS. March 18, 1875.

General Cabrera, after holding a long conference with the Spanish Ambassador, has gone to

CARLIST OFFICERS APPROVE OF DESERTION OF

SPAIN.

THE CAUSE. LONDON, March 19-6 A. M.

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that General Cabrera holds letters from some of the highest officers in the Carlist army approving of the course he has taken.

A FRENCHMAN SHOT BY THE ALFONSISTS. A legitimist journal of Paris asserts that a Frenchman, named Bermon, editor of the Carlist official journal, has been captured by the Al-

AUSTRIA AND SPAIN.

LONDON, March 19-6 A. M. The Spanish government has requested Austria Bot to permit Don Alphonso to reside in Austrian

Among the crimes of which he is accused and on which Spain bases her demand on Bavaria for his extradition are murder, arson and rape.

LONDON 'CHANGE.

FAILURE OF A SOUTH AMERICAN BANKING COM-

LONDON, March 18, 1875. The failure of the General South American Banking Company is announced. The liabilities of the company are estimated at

\$1,500,000. THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

PUMULTUOUS SCENES DURING THE PREACHING IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 19-5:30 A. M. There was much confusion at the revival meeting in Agricultural Hall last night. The crowd was so great that order could not be preserved.

badly crushed, and there was some fighting. PRESS ENCOURAGEMENT. The Times this morning favorably reviews the mission of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The pressure was tremendous, people were

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, March 18, 1875.

The Liverpool spring meeting, commenced on Tuesday, was continued yesterday and to-day and closes to-morrow, thus giving four days' racing THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE-AN EXCIT-ING EVENT.

The most notable event of the meeting is the grand national steeplechase, which took place to-day and for which nineteen started out of eighty-six subscribers, twenty-two of whom were declared out, and each paid five sovereigns forfeit. THE FAVORITES NOWHERE-FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.

to the lavorites, the winner being found in Path. finder, against whom 16 to 1 was laid at the start, Dainty, who took the second place, received very little support in the betting, being rated at 50 to 1. victories last year in France, was backed at 7 to 1, and came in third. The favorite was Jackal, who started at 6 to 1, but only succeeded,in getting

bome fourth.

In taking one of the jumps Laburnum feil and

broke his leg. THE RACING.

The following is a summary :-

THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18, 1875. The Czar of Russia has ratified the Berne Postal

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875. THE HAWAIIAN TREATY APPROVED BY THE SEN-ATE-CAUCUS DISCUSSION OF FRELINGHUYSEN'S LOUISIANA RESOLUTION-DUBATION OF THE

The Senate continued in executive session tofour o'clock the vote was taken on the final question, "to devise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to," resulting in the concurrence of the two-thirds requisite to carry the affirmative, which now disposes of the treaty favorably as far as the Senate is concerned.

when this result was reached, a second caucus was held in continuation of one held this morning upon the question of adopting the resolution offered by Senator Frelinghuysen, approving the action of the President in recognizing the Kellogg government of Louisiana. The discussion has been long, varied and persistent on the part, of the Senators favoring the policy of making this declaration before their final adjournment. Their counsels are not, however, harmonious, for they could not finally agree in the adoption of the measure, and another caucus is to be held to-morrow morning to hear the report of the committee of five appointed to consider in what form the resolution shall be pressed. The members are Senators Morton, Conkling, Sargent, Christiancy and Patterson, representing all the various shades of opinion of the republican party. Morton is the champion of Pinchback, who left for New Orleans to-night. Conkling dodged the vote on the Louisiana question. Sargent is opposed to any further consideration. Christiancy has expressed personal friendship for the President, but does not approve the course of the administration, while Patterson warmly supports resolution reported will be adopted by the caucus The serious objection to pressing the resolution in any form is that it will pro-tract the session and detain those who have business elsewhere and are anxious to leave Washington. The democratic Senators are resolved to exhaust discussion, if the subject is pressed, otherwise the business before the Senate can be finished to-morrow. It is contended that definite action of some kind should be had now to campaign. If brought up the first motion will be to lay it on the table, on a point of order that the Senate cannot take cognizance of it in their present called session, just as was decided on the the Indian Territory. The President is very anxious to be sustained by the approval of the Senate in the action he has taken upon Louisiana affairs, and says he does not want any doors left open. The Judiciary Committee, whence the inspiration of the resolution is said to emanate, are, how-

PLOTTINGS IN LOUISIANA. said that the postponement of the Pinch back case has defeated a plan of the coaservatives and the Kellogg faction in Louisiana. The present Lieutenant Governor, Antoine, was to have been appointed to a lucrative position in the New Orleans Custom House. A State Senator from the New Orleans district was to resign. D. B. Penn was to be elected to his place and be subsequently chosen President of the Senate, which would make him Lieutenant Governor. Kellogg was then to be elected to the United States Senate in place of Pinchback. This, with the adoption of the Wheeler compromise, would have given the conservatives practical control of the State. They would have had the Governor and lower House absolutely, and they believed themselves possessed of sufficient resources to control the balance of power in the Senate. The motion of Senator West to postpone the Pinchback resolution has in this view a deeper significance then at first supposed.

ever, divided in their support or approval of it.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PINCHBACK SUBTERFUGE-

INPORTANT JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS. The change in the nomination of Judge Lowe from the office of Commissioner of Pensions to that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. vice McKean, removed, was made at the request of Mr. Lowe. He was an aspirant for the appointment of United States District Judge of Kansas a year ago, but the President said he did not deem it wise to appoint members of Congress to federal offices. Judge Parker, of Missouri, appointed to the position of United States District Judge of Western Arkansas, is regarded as an able lawyer, was frequently called to the Speaker's chair by Mr. Blaine, and will be remembered as addressing the chair in behalf of civilizing the gentle savage, while a colored member held the gavel. Judge Parker is in perfect accord with the administration upon the reconstruction laws.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has decided not to render a decision on the "Entorcement act case" this term of the court, but will embrace the "Grant parish case" in the opinion to be delivered at the next term of the court.

A SOP TO EX-SENATOR CHANDLER. Ex-Senator Chandler has not ceased to have influence in Michigan politics, having to-day secured the nomination of one of his supporters,

Henry B. Browning, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern district of Michigan. GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875. THE DEBATE AND VOTE ON THE HAWAHAN

TREATY-AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE. The Senate was occupied over four hours in executive session this afternoon on the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Senator Sherman, of Ohio. was the first speaker and opposed the ratification on financial grounds, arguing that the loss of customs revenue involved therein would more than counterbalance the political considerations advanced in its favor. Senator Booth, of California, also spoke in opposition to the treaty. He contended that it would not cheapen the price of sugar, as only some 15,000,000 pounds are now imported annually from the Sandwich Islands, but would cause a considerable loss to the revenue-a loss that would grow larger from year to year with the increase of the production of Sandwich Island sugar which is to be expected under the stimulus of this protection for the planters. He also argued that the fernia sugar refiners injuriously, by admitting high grades of brown sugar to compete with the refined article. He also believed that the ratifica-tion of the treaty would lead to difficulties and complications with foreign governments.

Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, next took the floor, and supported the treaty on national grounds. When Secretary of the Treasury he thoroughly examined the subject and lound that there could not be a loss to the revenue of more than \$300,000 by its ratification; but, as a compensation for this, goods of equal aggregate value would be admitted free in the Hawaiian ports, and besides, the Hawaiians exporting their products to the United States would take their payment in goods instead of money.

Senators Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and Bogy, of Missouri, supported the treaty, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, also advocated the ratification in a short but earnest speech, setting forth both the commercial and the political benefits offered to the United States by this treaty.

Senator Sargent, of California, closed the debate. He showed the necessity of taking advantage of the present proposition if this country wished to obtain control of the Sandwich Islands and prevent their passing into the grasp of foreign nations, as overtures had already been made to the Hawaiian government by the Pacific colonies of Great Britain for a similar reciprocity arrangement, which the necessities of the istanders would certainly compet them to accept if we rejected their pending offer to make a reciprocity treaty with ourselves. He admitted that it would not cheapen the price of refined sugar, but insisted that it would lessen the cost of the port of New York. At the present figures of \$1.50

sugar which is used on the poor man's table and in the mining camps of the Pacific coast. Replying to an argument advanced by Senator Booth that we were not likely to need the Sandwich tions, as this country had never had but three argument might as well be used to advocate the dismantling of our fortifications and bandonment of our navy. He insisted that the Sandwich Islands are of the utmost value, not only as coaling and naval stations, but as a point of strategic importance, commanding the entire commerce of the United States on the Pacific

The vote was then taken on the amendments proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, adding tobacco, leather and all manufactures of leather to the list of articles of American production or manufacture to be admitted to the during the pendency of the treaty the Hawaiian government shall not cede or lease any port, bay or naval station to any foreign government except that of the United States, or grant any special privilege to any foreign nation which is not now granted. The amendments were agreed to, as was also an amendment proposed Senator Sargent, striking out the word "fruit" from the list of Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty into the United States, and merely substituting the word "bananas." The object of this ameudment was the protection of oranges and other semi-tropical products of California. The ireaty, as thus amended, was then ratified by the following vote:—Yeas, 61; nays, 12. The majority was larger than was anticipated, a num-ber of votes having been gained during the debate.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACAPULCO. The mission of the United States steame Saranac to Acabulco is merely to ascertain the circumstances of the massacre of Americans some weeks ago, and to protect the interests of American citizens at that and other ports on the western coast. No hostile movements are contemplated.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A MINORITY REPORT AS TO THE MUTILATION OF THE FILES OF THE HOUSE—THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT AND LIVELY DISCUSSION THEREON-PATRONAGE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS-PROGRESS OF THE MRS. TILTON TESTIMONY

Governor Tilden to-night completed his Message on the Canal matter, and it will be sent to the Legislature to-mo:row morning. Facts and figures are given which will very much surprise those who have paid any attention whatever of late years to the Canal contracts and contractors.

The Committee on Cities have agreed to report the Riverside Avenue bill favorably to the House

The principal measure before the Assembly today for discussion was the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill. Immediately after the reading of the journal a majority report was handed in from the Investigating Committee as to an alleged lorgery and tampering with the files. This report exonerated from all blame any official of the House, and gave an opinion that no responsible person was to blame in relation to the alleged interpolation.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Messrs. Daly and Hess made a minority report, in which they differ very materially with the gentlemen of the majority-Messrs. Seward, Alvord

The undersigned, a minority of the Select Committee, appointed pursuant to the above resolution, dissent from the majority report and respectually present the following:—Your committee find in the mass of contradictory evidence conceded facts sufficient to form an ample reply to the resolution under which they were appointed, without at all entering upon the comparative veracity of the witnesses—viz., that, as was alleged, the files of members und been tampered with on the night of March 8; that the falsified bill, No. 196, was obtained from Weed, Parsens & Co. on the order of General Averill and substituted for original printed copy, without any instruction from the House; that your committee, on comparing the printed bill with the original manuscript, as discussed in the Committee on Cities, find a very material discrebancy, amounting in the aggregate at least to \$250,000, but which is claimed to have been inadvertently omitted; that the irregularity to use an exceedingly mild word) which characterizes this whole affair was brought about through the agency of one Charles Walters, then in the employ of General Averill, but whom your committee thus far have been unable to find; that while your committee has no evidence of criminal intent ou the part of the advocates of the bill, or collusion on the part of the officers of the House, yet there is sufficient to show that in this case a well established rule of the House has been departed from and an irregularity committed which the Assembly should not the slow to discountenance and condemn. Were it not that your committee deem comment on such facts an excessingly unavery it might, perhaps, have been pertunent to add their regret that the officers of the House errinted in the logical to printer enough they condition was so surpassingly unavery as they assert walters' to be or that the Logical the printer enough they considered himself at line regret for an assembly bill with three entire lines interpolated.

A HEATED DISCUSSION. The undersigned, a minority of the Select Committee,

terpolated.

A HEATED DISCUSSION.

These two reports gave rise to a heated and angry discussion. A motion of Mr. T. C. Campbell was then offered, which was to print both reports together with the testimeny taken. This was lost.

was lost.

At a late hour of the day, Mr. Seward moved that the bill be taken from the table and reported

adjectives from both opponents and advocates of the bill.

Mr. Daly denounced it as one of the most outrageous jobs that had came before the Legislature for some time. He argued against the constitutional right of the Legislature to pass such a law, and said that a powerful lobby was now working in its interest. The real estate of New York city, he contended, should not be assessed, at large, for any such poultice pavement scheme.

Mr. Seward, Mr. Alvord and others remarked that this was no time to discuss the merits of the bill. They simply wanted to bring it up regularly on "general orders" before the House, and then its merits or demerits could be pointed out.

Mr. Daly then moved the substitution of the minority report from the Committee on Clitics adverse to the passage of the bill in place of the favorable majority report.

The motion was put and lost by a vote of 74 to 28.

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The bill will now take its regular course in proceedings before the House.

During the debute Speaker McGuire called attention to the fact that he had given emphatic orders not to admit any man to the floor of the House without his special sanction. It appears that Mr. Walters entered the Chamber a short time previous to an evening session.

MORE PATRONAGE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS. Senator Booth to-day introduced a bill, which, if it becomes law, will give the Department of Docks entire control as to regulating charges for whariage and dockage of vessels. The rates for canalousts are not to be increased. The bill also provides that the department can appropriate any wharves, piers, bulkneads or slips along the North and East rivers to the sole use of special kinds of commerce. Leases can be granted for a term not exceeding the vests and renewals made not exceeding the vests and plers appropriated for special purposes, must be let out at bublic auction.

EXERNSION OF THE MARINE COURT.

Senator Moore presented a built to-day which allows the detailing of one of the Justices of the Marine Court to the Twellith ward in New York, so as to accommodate intigants living in the upper part of the city.

THE MBS, TILTON BILL.

During a lull in the proceedings of the Senate to-day senator Jacobs, of Kings, called attention

part of the city.

THE MRS. TILTON BILL.

During a lull in the proceedings of the Senate to-day Senator Jacobs, of Kings, called attention to the bill introduced by Senator Cole, which, it passed, will allow Mrs. Tilton to testify in the case now pending. The bill being in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, he (Mr. Jacobs) wished to know when those gentlemen intended to report so important a measure.

Senator Cole sait that the bill had not been introduced particularly to cover the Brooklyn case, but to purge from the statutes of the State a relic of barbarism, regarding the admission of evidence of husband and wife in civil proceedings. The speaker had noticed an article in a late issue of a newspaper condemning the fact that the bill had been introduced by a country member rather than by the Senator from Kings county. No doubt existed that the bill would be reported in due time from the Judiciary Committee.

the Senator from Kings county. No doubt existed that the bill would be reported in due time from the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Laning remarked it was the custom of the Judiciary Committee to take up bills in order, and the measure in question would have an equal chance with others. Knowing the modesty of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Senator Robertson) the Speaker deemed it prudent to make the explanation.

Senator Robertson stimulated the little breeze raised in this matter by stating that the Judiciary Committee were not in the habit of stating in advance what disposition they proposed to make of bills before them.

The Emigration commissioners.

A hearing was given by the Assembly Committee on Commerce this afternoon of the Head Money Bill. Messrs. Forrest, Start and Lynch, with Secretary Jackson, were present for the Commissioners of Emigration, and the Messrs. Casserlys and Frank Rudd for the Steamship companies. President Forrest, of the Commissioners, said he was present to answer any questions which the committee might make. The Commissioners had answerd in writing all the interrogatories sent them, which replies were before the committee in writing.

Mr. Rudd made an elaborate argument, charg-

on each emigrant a large sum was annually raised, and yet the companies had flot one word to say in its expenditure. The Commission was strictly a State institution, and it should be supported either by the State or county of New York. Commissioner Lynch replied that he was a member of the Board by virtue of his position as President of the Irish Emigrant Society. He followed the Commission through its workings for various years, showing that when the surplus was large, from \$2.50 each for head money, they came to the Legislature, on the request of the steamship companies, and the head money was reduced to \$1.50. This sum has been found to be far too inadequate. With reference to salaries Mr. Lynch said he would be ashamed to offer any clerk in his employ the beggariy salaries paid at Castle Garden and on the Island.

Mr. Bernard Casseriy said he had been con-

Island.

Mr. Bernard Casserly said he had been connected with the Board of Emigration for twenty-seven years, and that he understood its workings better than all the present Commissioners. With careful management the present sum of \$1.50 a head was quite sufficient. He never knew a more extravagant Board than the present one.

Commissioner Lynch replied that Mr. Casserly had been paid \$6,000 a year as Superintendent in former years, while other officers were also paid larger salaries, aggregating nearly \$30,000. The same work was now being as well done for \$5,500 per annum.

per annim.

Here the hearing rested, the committee going into executive session and postponing further action until next Tucsday.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

THE AMERICAN OBSERVATIONS OF THE TRANSIT OF VENUS-THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI-A CHAIR OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. A distinguished assemblage of graduates of Columbia College met in Delmonico's last evening. The attractive feature of the occasion was a dis companied the American expedition to Hopart

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The gentleman's address pertained chiefly to

Town, Tasmania, to observe

the voyage and labors of the scientists. He spoke substantially as follows :-

the voyage and labors of the scientists. He spoke substantially as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OP THE ALUMNAL ASSOCIATION—An old family iriend said to my lather, "By the way, what has become of your oldest boy?" "He has gone to look after Venus!" And then came the rejoinder, "Weil, it is not an unusual thing with young men of his age." If you will bear with me, gentlemen, we will follow for an hour the young man who went to look after Venus, and we will meet again the weal and woe winch attended the good ship Swatara in her trip to the far south, carrying her living freight of young men and old, all bent upon the same mission of Looking after Venus. After the months of weary rehearsal at Washington, on the morning of June 8, 1874, the Swatara, with her full complement of men and means, took her departure from Sandy Hook.

The sun came up out of the sea upon the left, mounted the sky and sunk toward the west, rising higher every day, until at length we passed directly beneath his rays.

SOUTH AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

On July 10 we signted the Brazilian port of Bahia, whose white-sanded coast loomed up beautifully before us, and we entered the exquisite Bay of All Sain's. We surveyed its hill, its follage, the city's mouldy walk, the churches topped with glieded crosses on every emnence and the Strange people of that chiec. For a city of 250,000 inhabitants the postal service is a small affair. We repaired to the office in hopes of hearing news from home, when we were offered the whole mail of the district to search through. This consisted of only two small packages of letters, none of which was for us. Everything there is lazy and unprogressive, the warm climate having told upon the energies of the population. After a brief stay the Swatara again put to sea, and on the 5th of August significent public library there, which is extensively patronized. The suez Canal naving cut out Cape Town as a landing station for vessels en route from England to the East the place is not the scene of muca activity. Yet there is an abunda

our party reached the parallel known as "the roaring lorty," with a long, rolling swell from the southwest. When we signted Hog Island, the westernmost of THE CROZET GROUP on the 29th, we found that the islands were marked wrong to an extent of fitteen miles on the charts. Storms of an extent of fitteen miles on the charts. Storms of snow, rain, had and wind roar constantly around these shores. The coast is rock bound with a few in termissions of surf, and the saliors say that no boat is ever landed there without being stove in. After laying to all night we found we nad critied thirty miles, and owing to the fury of the weather it was impossible to land. We can from there to Kerguelen in four days. The chart of this Island is also wrong. With immense difficulty the appliances were got ashore and a site for the observation was soon selected, at a height of 400 leet, Bidding goodby to our brothers there we sailed for Tasmania. The narbor of Hobart Town was entered by us on the 30th of September. It is the finest harbor in the world, being encased by hils and mountains nearly a mile high. The air is bracing and there is a luxuriant supply of traits, liquors and game. The Governor placed the Custom House at our disposal, and after two weeks' toil all

House at our disposal, and affer two weeks' toil all

THE OBSERVATORIES

Were up. We exchanged longitude observations with navigators from Chatham Island and with Pekin and Melbourne through the aid of Professor Harkness, On the morning of the transit the rain feil heavily, and all hope of success vanished. The contacts were not observed, but 113 pnotographs of the planet before and after the third contact were secured, and they will prove of great value. The natives were greatly amused on reading the telegram from our astronomer on the following morning:—"We have snatched victory from the jaws of defeat." Dr. H. J. Anderson, whom we afterward met at Sydney, contributed much to the comfort of the party. The American newspapers most extensively circulated in Australia are (1) the New York Herald, (2) the Scientific American, and (3) the American Agriculturist. When the observatious were at an end we embarked on the Swatara and proceeded to New Zeniand, where we had the pleasure of joining I rofessor Peters' party.

The lecturer, having concluded his discourse, threw upon a screen several photographic pictures of the places of interest travelled over by the members of the expedition. Tacse were Bahla, with its picturesque terraces; Table Rock, on whose summit the observers set an American fag; Kerguelen, Hobart Town, peopled by quondam convicts and ticket-ol-leave men; a monument at Hobart Town to the memory of soldiers who perished in wars against the natives. To the central point of this monument all the astronomical observations of the American party are recerted. The speaker concluded by saying that as a mation the American any other in the transit labors, and the observations of our scientists will be used by foreign calculators in the lack of data which the latter could not obtain.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

After the passage of a vote of thanks to Mr.

not obtain.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

After the passage of a vote of thanks to Mr.

Waldo a resolution was offered that the Board of
Trustees of Columbia College be petitioned to establish a professorship of political and social
science. The proposition met with great lavor
and will probably be adopted by the Governing
Board.

THE THIRD AVENUE CAR DRIVERS

Yesterday the officials of the Trird Avenue Ratiread Company reduced the wages of drivers and conductors about thirty cents pe day per man; or, in other words, took seven and day per man; or, in other words, took seven and
a hali cents off the rate paid for each round
trip, making the rate fifty-one and a hali cents per
round trip. Last evening the drivers held a meeting at Landman's Park, Third avenue, near fiftyninth street, to take action in regard
to the matter. About one hundred drivers
were present, but no conductors attended
the meeting. After some speeches had
been made by the leaders, during which there was
loud cherring and much enthusiasm. The followloud cheering and much enthusiasm, the following manifesto was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the drivers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, respectfully ask for our old rate of The reasons for this request were then stated.

A committee of three were appointed to call upon the President and Superintendent of the Railroad Company and have a conference with them in the matter. A strike is possible. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours

in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thecmometer at fludnut's Pharmacy, HEALD Building:—

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 45 15 5:30 P. M. 57 29
6 A. M. 45 14 6 P. M. 51 28
9 A. M. 48 17 b P. M. 50 26
12 M. 55 21 12 P. M. 48 25
Average temperature yesterday. 2134
Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 4934

BELOW ZERO.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1875, ceedingly cold at midnight. The temperature at the undermentioned points was as follows:-Bismarch Dakota, 9 degrees below zero; Duinth, Minn., 1 degree below zero; Fort Garry, Manitoba, 5 degrees below zero; Fort Sully, Dakota, 2 degrees below zero; Femoins, Dakota, 6 degrees below zero; Temoins, Dakota, 6 degrees below zero; Yangton, Dakota, 2 degrees below zero; Escanaba, Mich., zero; St. Paul, Minn., zero; Escanaba, Mich., zero; St. Paul, Minn.,

UNIMPROVED UPTOWN.

Indignant Citizens who Have Paid For What They Have Not Received.

THE WEST SIDE PARKS.

Meeting at Harvard Hall to Discuss the Failure to Construct Morningside and Riverside Parks and Avenues.

A public meeting of the West Side Association

was held last night in Howard Hall, at the corner

of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. The purpose of the meeting was to evoke the sense of owners of property on the upper west side of the city as to the delay which is persisted in by some of the city authorities in reference to the construction of city improvements which have been projected for a long time. The hall was crowded with interested persons, and the speeches of the several orators were listened to attentively, their best points receiving loud applause. Mr. William T. Blodgett presided, and the speakers were Messrs Dwight H. Olmstead, Fernando Wood, Wheeler H. Peckham, John W. Pirsson and Simeon E. Church. In calling the meeting to order Mr. Blodgett holders in regard to the completion of certain im-

well understood by those present, as they were alluded to in the invitations to the meeting which were sent to the owners of property north of Fifty-ninth street and west of Central Park. They are, briefly, to present the views of sproperty provements for which assessments have been levied and paid, and in regard to the laws now before the Legislature for providing the means of securing rapid transit, &c. The West Side Association has lately been reorganized, its object being to protect and advance the interests of property owners in this city, and particularly the laterests of those owning property in what is commonly known as the west side, being that por-Eighth avenue. At a recent meeting of the Ex-ecutive Committee a sub-committee was ap-pointed to draib resolutions, to be presented to this meeting, upon the subjects before referred to. Mr. Olimstead, the chairman of that com-mittee, will present to you the resolutions. The present is an exceedingly important time for the property owners, in which they should not fall to act. THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Blodgett, in closing his remarks, introduced Mr. Olmstead to the assemblage. The latter gentleman, upon rising, read the following preamble and series of resolutions:—

Mr. Blodgett, in closing his remarks, introduced Mr. Olmstead to the assemblage. The latter gentieman, upon rising, read the following preamble and series of resolutions:—

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Side Association, the undersigned having been appointed a committee to express, an the form of resolutions for the action of the association, the views of the pointed a committee to express, an unit of the resolutions for the action of the association, the views of the late President. William R. Martin, beg leave to submit the following report:—

Whereas several years since certain public improvements were initiated by the authorities of this city, and assessments levied therefor upon adjacent property, for the benefit supposed to be derived from such improvements, which assessments have been paid, or are now a sense where levied therefor upon adjacent property, in the benefit supposed to be derived from such improvements, which assessments have been paid, or are now a sense the improvements for which such assessments were levied have not been made, but the wors thereon stopped, under the specious but unsound pies of economy and retrenchment, and that the city is mable to bear the burden of advancing the money to pay for the same; and whereas the local assessors have, year by year, incerty so awe-sed has been benefited by these improvements and its vame thus greatly enhanced; therefore Resolved, That this association demands, as a matter of right and common justice, that the public improvements for which assessments have already been imposed, shall be completed without further delay, and neartcularly that Morninsade Park and avenue and Riverside Park and avenue be completed according to the designs and plans adopted by the Department of Public Parks.

Resolved, That the best administration of our municipal affairs would not seen and insistence and the entire city.

Resolved, That the session of a sidelly and economy in the ubide crystead with this association recognizes the entire ci

association, Mr. Martin, in als recent report to the Department of Public Parks, has shown conclusively the benefit to accrue to the city at large from the completion of the projected improvements particularly referred to in the resolutions just presented. The two most important projected improvements not yet finished, for which assessment have been levied and collected, are the Morningside and Riverside parks. The report for opening the first was confirmed July 28, 1870, and that for opening the second was confirmed August 2, 1872. The assessment for opening Morningside Park and avenue amounted to \$1,720,19240, of which sum \$23,49940 was assessed upon the city at large and \$30,693 upon the sajacent property owners. The assessment for opening Riverside Park and avenue amounted to \$6,173,969 80, of which sum \$3,069,481 80 was assessed upon the city at large and \$3,104,479 upon the adjacent property owners. Thus the whole amount to be paid by the city was \$3,892,981 29 and by the property owners. \$3,892,981 29 and by the property owners \$4,001,172 being in ail \$7,894,153 20. Very little work has been done up to this time on either of these parks or avenues, except to survey them, grade a short portion of the south end of Riverside avenue, build a sewer in Morningside Park and grade to some extent the avenues bordering the latter park. The avenue on the west side of this latter park, known as Morningside avenue or drive is, nowever, so far completed as to require only \$200,000 to finish it, and its so situated that the delay of another season in its construction will be likely to render useless the labor already bestowed upon it, and require its entire rebuilding, for this reason the Mayor in his message recommended its immediate completion. Of course its rebuilding, in that case, would be wholly at the expense of the city. The larger proportion of them have been also long since paid.

The following are approximate estimates recently surnished to me by the Department of Public Parks: sively the benefit to accrue to the city at large

To finish Morningside Park and avenues, not to To finish Biverside Park and avenue.....

7 per cent ... 288,212
Riverside Park assessment ... 3,104,479
Interest from August 2, 1872, to March 1, 1875 ... 533,889

Total......\$4.842.979

let all this be done—with a liberal foresight on the one hand, and with a wise economy on the other—and it is sale to predict that we shall possess, in the not distant juture, a city of which we may justly be proud, as the fairest, the freest and the most prosperous in the world.

FERNANDO WOOD'S REMARKS.

After Mr. Olmatead was through Congressman Fernando Wood was introduced and said:—I have had no time to collect my thoughts upon such subjects as are presented to the consideration of this meeting. After further prefacing he said:—There can be no such thing as a division of the interests of the people of this city. We are together upon every question. If a knowledge of New York for fifty-five years entitles one to say something about the matter of public improvements I have that recommendation to your notice. If to have been a property owner for more than a third of a century entitles one to a hearing upon this subject of public improvement I have that commendation. It is now twenty years since I was the chief magistrate of your city, and before that time I knew something about public improvements. Mr. Wood then went on to show that when he, while chief magistrate, advocated the laying out of Ceutral Park, he was waited upon by property owners whose land was below Fourteenth street, then the chief residential section of the city, who argued with him that the Park would be a hindrance to their of some that very often property owners were meant to show that very often property owners could not see wherein lies their good, he said the men in this city most persecuted by assessments are the real estate owners. The Wall street brokers would be a hindrance to their good. Though Mr. Wood's remarks were meant to show that very often property owners could not see wherein lies their good, he said the men in this city most persecuted by assessments are the real estate owners. The Wall street brokers and capitalists are not persecuted for the wealth they have locked up in their boxes. He went on to declaim against the burdening of real estate owners with assessments. He considered that the city committed a breach of faith in not doing those works, for whose completion it had collected the money from the citizens. He would like to know what was the cause for the differences among the city departments, which differences attood in the way of the completion of the Morningside and Riverside Parks and avenues, whether they were caused by a desire for patronage or not? It becomes every citizen to hasten every public improvement, because no improvement is restricted to a section of the city. It redounds not only to the benefit of the city but to that of the nation. The Central Park dist not enhance the value of only a part of the city tu to that of the nation. The Central Park dist not enhance the value of only a part of the city to the the tot, but also as one to the nation. New York must to a certain degree sustain the nation. Mr. Wood continued to speak in avor of the things which New York must ave and to denounce the withholding from the people those improvements for which they have paid. He referred to the necessity for rapid transit. Time is money, said he, in New York, and we must not waste money. His remarks upon this subject of rapid transit were too general to be fresh or important. He said, in cobclusion, that the real estate owners who have paid assessments for public improvements which have not been made should not denounce at the public authorities because such works have not been completed. He knew the things that hamper the action of an honest and earnest official. He continued to faik of the characteristics of public officers and their eff

as that which points as that which points and uptown improvements. His words were and uptown improvements. His words were vigorous, but only useful as backing up the assertions of the other speakers, and as helping to keep alive the interest in rapid transit.

THE NEW POSTAGE RATES.

Under the new Postal law an unexpected result has been found to follow the provision that third class mail matter should be paid for at the rate of one cent per ounce. This, it is claimed. was only intended to operate against the practice

was only intended to operate against the practice of passing merchandise through the mails, but that it would reach a much wider class of mail matter is shown by the following extract from a circular recently issued by Postmaster James:

Post Office, New York, March 18, 1875. The following rates of postage on mailable matter of the third class have been established:

DOMESTIC.

On pamphlets, occasional publications, translent newspapers and magazines unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof sheets, maps, prints, sheet music, engravings, patterns, samples, prints, sheet music, engravings, patterns, samples, photographs, seeds, cuttings, buils, roots and scions and all such articles of merchandise as are not excluded by law from the mails, one cent per onnee or traction thereof. Weight of packages limited to lour pounds and postage to be fully prepaid by stamps.

In consequence of the lack of general information on this subject a large quantity of mail matter has arrived at the New York Post Office on which the prepayment has been made at the old rates. In reference thereto the following despatch was received yesterday, which has got Postmaster James out of his dilemma, but leaves the stupid clause of law as one of the shameful mementoes of a Congressional session galloped to a close:

Washington, March 18, 1575.

Hou, T. L. James, Postmaster, New York:

a close:

Washington, March 18, 1875.

Hou. T. L. James, Postmaster, New York:

Forward all third class mail matter, fully prepaid, at old rates until the public is fully advised as to the new law.

Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

The old rates are one cent per two ounces of the kinds of matter enumerated above.

ALLEGED FORGERS ARRESTED. Detectives Sampson and Dovie arrested Thomas Graham and Edward Davidson last night on the of forging ton & Warren, of No. 34 Broad street, to a check for \$46. The check was cashed by White, Morris & Co., of Wall street. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters.

IT HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY IN OLD COMmunities to suspend pieces of sick sulphur around it necks of children as a protection against contugion epideinies. A thorough washing with Glena's Sulphus Soar has been found it mechanics preventies. So everywhere. Depot, CRITTENONS, So. 78 int av

ALL RINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT RE-luced prices. Neat, serviceable Snors for gentlemen, CANTRELL, 21 Fourth avenue.

ALL KINDS WIRE SIGNS AND BANNERS made, packed and shipped to order by HOJER & GRAHAM, 97 Duane street. A.—PATENT WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METAL and Brass Signs, Store, Orpice and Sign Painting.

UPHAM 4 CO., 399 Broadway.

AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO TEN AND THREE EIGHT CYLINDER LOS ROTARY PRESSESS WILL BE SOLD LOW. Address THE NEW YORK HERALD. A SPRING FRESHET .- THE TIDE IS RUNSING Knox-ward, his spring style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS having caused a rush to his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Firth Avenue Hotel. No disaster anticipated, but quite the reverse, as Knox's patrons are universally delighted with his latest production. KNOX's Wholesale Department is at No. 212 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street, Open from 8 A. M. to 9 F. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 F. M.

A.—SILK ELASTIC STUCKINGS, BELTS, KNER Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vessy street. Lady in attendance.

C.—RUPTURES AND PHYSICAL DEFORMI-ties successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's church.

CURING RUPTURE IS REDUCED TO AN EX-act science by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 68 Broadway, which has banished all varieties of metal trusses that cursed the world.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE SPEEDILY CURED by the use of Wistan's Balsas of Wild Cherry. 30s and \$1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. PARTIES OR CORPORATIONS IN NEED OF PRINTING of any description, whether Railroad, Insur-ance, Steamship, Commercial, Theatrical or Legal, will find it to their advantage to ontain an estimate from the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218

PERSONS DESIROUS OF ASCERTAINING THE true value of their life insurance policies or of ob-taining a loan upon them, will find it to their advantage to call upon or communicate with the Life Insurance Intelligence Bureau, CHARLES J. JAKTMANN, Mana-ger. 253 Broadway.

THE RAPID GROWTH IN POPULARITY OF Milk or Magnesia as a remedy for sour stomach, heart-burn, constipation, gout, gravel and urinary trouble-warrants the belief that it will eventually supersede, as it deserves to do, all other preparations of magnesia sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A .- "OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN," by Dr. SPHENG, late member New York Academy of Medicine; malied for forem: Address the author, 201 West Twenty-second street. The Medical Revine says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

A - 55 WILL SECURE THE MOST VALUABLE
A. compendium of beautiful fancies that has been
published in many years, F. G. De Fonnishe's "Cyclobedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens." Published by E. J. HALLE & SON, 17 Murray street, and sold
by all booksellers. ished by E. J. HALE & SON, If Murray street, and sold by all booksellers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSN, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gour, Rheumatism, Dyspopsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Rudder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debinty and Chrome Affections of Chrome Affections of Carlot of the Company of the Company of the Carlot of Carl